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Sakolski, A. M. *The Finances of American Trade Unions.* Pp. 152. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science, vol. xxiv, Nos. 3 and 4.

Sonneberg, Walter. *Social Eccentricities.* Pp. 54. New York: Broadway Publishing Co., 1906.

Spargo, John. *Socialism.* Pp. xvi, 257, Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Thwaites, R. G., Edited by. *Travels in Great Western Prairies; Oregon Missions; and Travels Over the Rockies.* Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

Williams, J. M. *An American Town—A Sociological Study.* Pp. 251. New York: James Kempster Printing Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

REVIEWS.

The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. ix, Napoleon. Pp. xxviii, 946. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

This volume of the Cambridge Modern History very properly, indeed one might say inevitably, bears the name of the man who by his single personality and genius completely dominated the years it treats. Not even a Cæsar, a Charlemagne, or a Louis XIV., was so entirely the architect of his fortunes or the prince-creator of his power throughout so vast a region, as was the little Corsican upstart. These are sentiments expressed by the editors with which students of history will in the main agree, and we have a right therefore to expect in this volume that unity which the character and continuity of the great Napoleonic tragedy stamp upon the period.

The volume falls into twenty-four chapters contributed by sixteen authors, of whom five are foreigners. The subject-matter includes the history from the beginning of the Consulate in 1799 to the close of the exile at St. Helena. From this it is apparent that this volume is not intended to cover all the career of Napoleon. The early life and the particular circumstances underlying his rise are treated in the volume on the French Revolution; likewise the brilliant campaigns in Italy and Egypt, the overthrow of the Directory and Bonaparte's usurpation fall outside the limits of the present volume. On the other hand that great diplomatic prologue to the international history of the nineteenth century, the Congress of Vienna, in which the nations of Europe for the first time met to settle the troublesome affairs of international politics by peaceful deliberations, and laid the basis for the political conditions of Europe for decades, is included.

It requires no demonstration therefore to show that the title of the volume is misleading and inaccurate. The editors would have done well if

they had adopted the latter half of the title of Mr. Rose's well known little volume, and called the work "The Napoleonic Era." This title would correspond precisely with the scope and significance of the volume, and avoid the deception incident in a field where biographies are so numerous.

The work of the contributors is of a high order of merit. In such cases as John Holland Rose, Von Pfugk-Hartung, and Professors Pariset and Guilland the names are in themselves a guarantee of excellence, but the general level of historical writing is well maintained. About a third of the space is devoted to what might be called the domestic affairs of the Empire, to matters pertaining to the administration and institutions of the imperial régime. Among these Professor Pariset's two chapters on The Consulate, and France under the Empire, and Professor Guilland on France and her Tributaries are conspicuous. Another third deals with the wars, and the remainder with the international relations of the period. In the latter are the two excellent chapters already alluded to, by the senior editor, Mr. Ward, on the Congress of Vienna, and two rather extraneous chapters, considering the title of the volume, one on Great Britain and Ireland, 1792-1815, and the other on the British Empire, 1783-1815. In the latter which is the joint work of Rev. W. H. Hutton and Professor H. E. Egerton, four out of the forty-six pages deal with Napoleon.

The chapter on St. Helena by H. D. L. Fisher, the student of the statesmen of the Napoleonic period, deserves commendation. After all that has been written in recent years on the "Last Phase," the temptation to review again the various points in controversy must have been strong. Mr. Fisher has wisely avoided this and after making a brief, straightforward narrative statement of the relations of the imperial prisoner and the English, devotes the bulk of the space to the significance of the captivity, the character and importance of the memoirs and correspondence, and Napoleon's objects and motives for their dictation. For, as Mr. Fisher well says, the Napoleonic legend has been an influential force in the politics of Europe; and the legend owes much to the artifices of the exile. The contributions of Mr. Rose on the Empire at its Height, and on the Continental System are illuminating, especially the latter. In view of the fact that so little of value has been written on this subject in English, and, if we except Lumbrosa's *Napoleone I e l'Inghilterra*, in any language, the chapter assumes a particular significance. Space does not permit an analysis, but the exposition of the damaging effect of Napoleon's artificial trade regulations on the continental seaports merits special mention. The facts in regard to Hamburg, taken largely from Hitzigraff, illustrate the nature of the calamity wrought by Napoleon's boomerang. In 1811 "300 ships lay dismantled in the harbour; out of 428 sugar refineries, only one remained at work; and all the cotton-printing works were closed. . . . All the conditions which clog the operation of trade reigned supreme in Hamburg. The extortions of the conquerors completed its misery. . . . The fate of the great free city was one of unequalled severity, but everywhere throughout Germany the Continental System produced feelings of exasperation and fear which

had no small share in bringing about the War of Liberation." The wide ramifications of Napoleon's international policy appear in the other chapter by Mr. Rose, though it is pushing the case a little far to declare "that the Spanish rising saved Prussia from virtual extinction and the Turkish Empire from partition." Very interesting, too, just at this time, is the account of Russia's acquisition of Finland, announced first by Alexander I. as a conquest by the sword, but, because of the objections and brave resistance of the Finns, modified completely before the end of 1808 by the promulgation of the Act of Guarantee securing their liberties. Thus even before the action of the Congress of Vienna, Russia herself, by a solemn agreement, promised to respect the ancient privileges and rights of the duchy.

The treatment of that great episode in the history of Germany, the war of liberation, by the eminent scholar, Julius von Pfugk-Hartung, is disappointing because the author, either from preference or the exigencies of the plan of the volume, devotes himself too exclusively to military matters. This is all the more to be regretted because of the writer's manifest grasp of the larger phases of the subject, as evidenced in the paragraph on page 509, beginning, "This time, however, it was a question not of kings and officials, but of the soul of a people," and the fact that such an important factor as the new patriotic literature receives but a passing notice on page 335. Professor Stscheppkin's account of Russia under Alexander I. and the campaign of 1812 is more readable, but suffers from a similar tendency. It is, however, pervaded by the great issues at stake; the fate of half a million men—"the grand army which bore within itself the seeds of dissolution"—the hopes of the Poles, and the fears of Russia and Europe, give a larger aspect to the details of the campaign. "The part which destiny had assigned him (Napoleon) was played out," "neither the Russian frost nor the National Rising, but his own strategic blunders, caused his downfall."

The chapters by Professor Pariset on the internal conditions of France for these years possess that perspicacity peculiar to French scholarship, and afford very instructive reading. His treatment of the institutions of the Empire, concluded by the following sentence, will receive careful reading by all students of the period: "The nobility, the University, the Continental System, and the Church, transformed into the handmaid of the State—these were the four basic columns on which the fabric of the Empire reposed." On the other hand, the paragraph of names and dates on page 133, in connection with the author's discussion of the scientific movement of the period, strongly reminds one that this is a work not for consecutive reading, but rather for reference.

The bibliographies are arranged for the topics treated in the different divisions of the work. In the list of "Later Biographical Works," Bourne's English edition of Fournier, Napoleon I. should be cited with the German. No effort is made at a critical estimate either of secondary works or of source material. A commendable departure is found in the survey of the

"Manuscript sources on the Consulate and the Empire existing at Paris," by Charles Schmidt, in the paragraphs giving a general sketch of the published and unpublished documents on "The War of 1809," and Mr. Ward's comments on the accessibility of the archives for the period, especially for 1815.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Duniway, C. A. *Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts.* Pp. xvi, 202.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

This new volume in the "Harvard Historical Studies" is a careful account of the development of law and administrative procedure in Massachusetts in reference to the press. It is a work for a small field which it is to be hoped may some time be extended to cover all the States of the Union and for a period bringing us down to this present day of grace. Some of the difficulties of the task are made the subject of intimations in Mr. Duniway's preface, but they should not be insuperable and whoever will stop to make the study is certain to find it a fruitful one. A time will come when we shall discover the need of devoting sufficient care and attention to this great ill defined, misdirected thing we call journalism at least to write its history. We may do no more toward making its rules, customs and privileges an exact body of knowledge but this will be much, and he who reads and ponders it will be better for the very responsible tasks of editing and publishing newspapers.

Dr. Duniway has stepped aside for no theorizing. He says that his essay is an extended doctor's thesis and it bears the characteristic impress of the hand of the young docent, although we know that his later observations and experiences equip him for work of a more broadly useful kind. The early Puritan restrictions upon the press in Massachusetts are not so very different from those exercised in Pennsylvania by the Quaker theocracy, and other of the original states will furnish similar cases. How much wiser than our sires we have become at this day it would be very rash to guess and what are the advantages which have accrued to this American people by their policy towards the press can be stated in pleasant terms only in our moments of optimism. Perhaps it is quite proper that we should give the newspaper publisher all the power which he assumes and so jealously holds fast to, when his liberties are threatened, through all the powerful agencies at his hand. It is certain, however, and the most casual student knows it, that the newspaper and the business of publishing it have wholly changed in a century. While at the time our laws were made it was open to practically every person to print a paper, just as he could talk to his friends, or address a public meeting, in these days of costly typesetting machines, news agency monopolies and the like it is a money making business for the Jews and other capitalists, or if it have philanthropy of any kind in it an indulgence only for the very rich. From a small sheet, meant primarily to influence political opinion, it has become a great book of sheets, illustrated, "headlined" and departmentalized. It purports to tell us what the world is doing and when it succeeds